

Anyone Here Speak Malay?

3 Countries Fear Decline of National Language

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Freshly painted advertisements on walls and billboards in three parts of this capital display three words superimposed on a Malaysian flag furling in the shape of a heart.

Cintailah Bahasa Kita, or Love our Language, the ads tell commuters as they stream to and from work in the steamy heat. The appeals are part of a campaign by the Malaysian government to improve the quality of spoken and written Bahasa Malaysia, the version of the Malay language used here.

Throughout Southeast Asia, more than 200 million people speak Malay. The concern in government and academic circles in Malaysia about a decline in Malay language standards also is evident in Indonesia and Singapore.

Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan of Singapore said recently that the government was surprised at the inability of Singaporeans in their 20s and 30s to "speak even one word of Malay." He said this was inhibiting growth of closer ties with Indonesia and Malaysia.

Reacting to criticism from Indonesian language specialists, The Jakarta Post commented in an editorial in October that the quality of Bahasa Indonesia, the version of Malay spoken in Indonesia, "as it is used on public occasions is deteriorating and the language is losing its capability for precision."

Malay is the national language of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. It also is widely spoken in southern Thailand and forms the basis of Filipino, the national language of the Philippines.

In the view of many experts, however, the vitality of the language has suffered because of competition from English, Chinese and other languages.

In Singapore, although Malay is the national language, there are four official languages: English, Malay, Mandarin and Tamil.

English is the language of administration. Mr. Dhanabalan said the need for Malay in Singapore had receded as more children attend schools where instruction is in English.

Analysts said the authorities in Singapore have encouraged the use of English to help expand trade.

In the view of many experts, the vitality of the Malay language has suffered because of competition from other languages.

investment and technological ties with the West.

English also has been promoted, analysts said, as a neutral communication link between Chinese, Indians and Malays who make up most of the population.

In Malaysia, development of Malay as the national language has been complicated by ethnic and political factors stemming from the presence of a large minority of Chinese and Indians who have continued to use their native languages.

"We have been much less militant than in Indonesia," said Nik Safia Karim, head of the Department of Malay Studies at the University of Malaysia.

Wearing a Love our Language campaign button, she said in a recent interview that she did not think Malaysia's language policy was working well.

Since the country gained independence from Britain in 1957, proficiency in both Malay and English has deteriorated.

"We are facing a problem," Ms. Nik said, "because the present generation of Malaysians are unable to express themselves adequately in either language."

In Indonesia, a former Dutch colony, the spread of Malay has played a crucial role in unifying the diverse peoples of 170 million scattered over a vast archipelago.

But Dali S. Naga, a linguist at the state-run Indonesian Teaching Institute, said that Indonesian students were becoming "more and more isolated from scientific developments abroad because of poor knowledge of foreign languages, especially English."

While Bahasa Indonesia is the language of instruction in Indonesian schools and universities, Mr. Dali said, virtually all scientific reading materials are available only in foreign languages.

Ms. Nik said that in Malaysia, classes for both English and Malay were often too large and there was a shortage of qualified teachers.

Although Malay has been spoken for centuries, she explained, it is undergoing extensive evolution, developing into a modern and comprehensive language.

"In the last 30 years, we have coined 400,000 new terminologies from Indonesian, English, Latin and Greek," she said.

Anwar Ibrahim, the Malaysian education minister, said the government was promoting Malay "as a language not only of communication but of learning and knowledge."

In legal, business and financial affairs, English still predominates and in politics it is widely spoken. A university law professor, who asked not to be identified, said he did not lecture in Malay because



NO APPEAL — Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia telling reporters in Kuala Lumpur on Friday that his party, the United Malays National Organization, would not contest a court ruling that the party is illegal. He said the government would not be affected and the "matter would be resolved in time."

many students, including Malays, would not understand the complicated legal terms and phrases that had been incorporated into the modern version of the language.

But Ms. Nik, who speaks both Malay and English, said that Malay had developed the sophistication it needed to become the lan-

guage of the courts and the private sector.

"We are not saying that English is not important," she said. "Nor do we intend to encourage a narrow outlook. I think a person should know at least one international language in addition to his or her mother tongue."

U.S. Charges Noriega Got \$4.6 Million From Drugs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MIAMI — U.S. prosecutors unveiled a long-awaited indictment Friday accusing the Panamanian military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, of accepting \$4.6 million to protect cocaine shipments, launder drug money and provide safe haven in his country for 100 Colombian smugglers.

The indictment mentions the involvement of President Fidel Castro of Cuba, who allegedly mediated a dispute between General Noriega and the so-called Medellín drug cartel of Colombia after Panamanian troops raided a drug laboratory that the general had been paid to protect.

But Mr. Castro was not charged in the indictment because of a lack of evidence, an official said.

"This indictment details for the first time allegations of the central role played by Manuel Antonio Noriega in the international narcotics trade and how he sold his official positions to further narcotics trafficking through Panama," a U.S. attorney, Leon Kellner, said.

In advance of the indictment, which had been expected, General Noriega dismissed it Thursday as "strictly a political act."

General Noriega has repeatedly denied any role in drug trafficking and asserted that the allegations of crimes were an effort by the United States to retain control of the Panama Canal.

He said in an interview with CBS News on Thursday night that the indictment "is strictly a political act aimed at frightening me and other nationalistic Latin American leaders who dare to criticize the United States."

Mr. Kellner denied there was any political motivation behind the indictment, saying, "I do not consider this a political act."

Also charged in the 12-count indictment were 15 others, including the leader of the drug cartel, Pablo Escobar Gaviria, and a top Noriega aide, Captain Luis del Cid. Another cartel member, Jorge Ochoa Vasquez, is mentioned in the document but was not indicted.

Only one of the people named in the indictment was in custody. He is David Rodriguez Ortiz Hernandez, who was reported to be Noriega's pilot. Prosecutors said that General Noriega could be sentenced to up to 145 years in prison and could be fined more than \$1.1 million if convicted on all of the charges. They conceded, however, that the general was unlikely to be extradited.

Legal experts said that while the United States and Panama have an extradition treaty, any such decisions in Panama are made by its executive branch. That means General Noriega, the head of the military, can block his extradition as long as he remains the power behind the civilian government.

Efforts to bring him from Panama for prosecution were in the hands of U.S. officials in Washington and the international police agency Interpol, Mr. Kellner said.

A second indictment unsealed Friday in Tampa accuses General Noriega of conspiracy to import, distribute and attempt to import in excess of 1 million pounds (450,000 kilograms) of marijuana.

The three-count indictment by a federal grand jury charged General Noriega and a close associate, Enrique Piretti, a Panamanian businessman, with conspiracy and two attempts to import marijuana.

The Miami indictment accuses General Noriega of racketeering, and manufacturing, importing and distributing cocaine, as well as traveling to aid the conspiracy.

The indictment says that General Noriega, after he took control of Panama in 1983, "utilized his official positions to provide protection for international narcotics traffickers," including the Medellín cartel, which is said to be responsible for 80 percent of cocaine reaching the United States. (AP, WP)

New Charges in Panama

In Panama, General Noriega and the military-dominated government were hit Thursday with a series of accusations made public in Panama City. The New York Times reported from Panama City.

The accusations center on drug-trafficking activities. In an interview broadcast on a Panamanian radio station this week, General Noriega said that General Noriega was commander of Panama's military, said that the general had ordered the murder of his son, Ruben Paredes Jr.

The younger Paredes was found dead, along with a former pilot of General Noriega's in Medellín, Colombia, in 1986 in what diplomatic and intelligence officials describe as a drug-related slaying.

General Paredes said that General Noriega and a group of about a dozen other military officers had corrupted the armed forces by involving them in large-scale drug trafficking and money laundering.

He named one of the officers, Major Cleto Hernández, as the organizer of the slaying.

On an interview published Wednesday in the opposition newspaper La Prensa, José I. Blandón, a former political adviser to General Noriega and the former Panamanian consul in New York, named 10 high-ranking military officers who he said are accomplices of General Noriega in drug-trafficking.

They include, he said, the armed forces' chief of staff, the head of the Panamanian Air Force, the director of the National Investigative Police, and the commanders of military regions and the military headquarters.

WORLD BRIEFS

Ford Workers in Britain Call Strike

LONDON (Reuters) — About 32,000 manual workers of Ford Motor Co., the largest car manufacturer in Britain, called a strike Friday over a pay dispute effective midnight Sunday. "Management had nothing satisfactory to offer on pay or practices," a union official said. "It's an all-out strike."

The Ford dispute appeared to present Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher with one of her most serious union challenges since a strike by coal miners in 1984-85 ended in a government victory.

Commentators have compared strikes in the past week by nurses, miners and seamen to the so-called "Winter of Discontent" in 1979, when industrial disruption helped bring Mrs. Thatcher to power.

U.K. Holds Sikh in Tokyo Bombing

LONDON (AP) — The British police arrested a Sikh on Friday in connection with a bomb explosion that killed two persons at the Tokyo international airport at Narita in 1985. Inderjit Singh Reyat, 35, an electrician, was stopped as he drove to work in Coventry and was taken into custody by officers of the anti-terrorist squad, the police in West Midlands said.

Mr. Reyat, who holds a British passport, was detained on behalf of Canadian authorities under terms of an extradition warrant. He was arrested on eight charges, including the killing of two baggage handlers at the Tokyo airport.

The bomb exploded in luggage from a CP Air flight from Vancouver, British Columbia, on June 23, 1985. On the same day, a bomb exploded in luggage on an Air India flight from Toronto to Bombay, and the plane crashed off the coast of Ireland, killing all 329 aboard. The luggage had been erroneously transferred from the CP Air flight in Toronto, a study concluded.

Court Leaves Slaying Case to Duarte

SAN SALVADOR (WP) — A military appeals court has ruled that President José Napoleón Duarte, not the Supreme Court, must decide whether three suspected participants in the 1985 slaying of four U.S. Marines and eight civilians are covered by his government's amnesty program.

In a decision Thursday, the appeals court, which last month upheld a lower court decision to free the men, rejected an appeal by the attorney general to have the case reviewed by the Supreme Court. "The case is only appealable to the commander in chief of the armed forces, and it is up to him to ratify or reject our ruling," said the court secretary, René Samuel Valdivieso.

The case is delicate because if the men are freed, El Salvador automatically loses \$18.5 million in U.S. economic aid. The provision was written into U.S. legislation. Mr. Duarte has said repeatedly that his amnesty, enacted Nov. 5, was meant to be as broad as possible so that it fully complied with the Central American peace plan.

Kenya Leader Prepares for Elections

NAIROBI (Reuters) — President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya dissolved Parliament on Friday to prepare for general elections. He also released nine political prisoners held without trial for up to six years.

Those released included Raila Odinga, son of the opposition politician Oginga Odinga. He had been detained since 1982, shortly after an abortive coup by junior air force officers. Mr. Odinga, an engineer in his 40s, was initially charged with treason, but the charges were later dropped.

A notice in the official Kenya Gazette gave no date for the National Assembly election, the first since September 1983. But, under the constitution, it must be held within 21 days of Parliament's dissolution. Mr. Moi had indicated in the past week that an election was close.

U.S. Studies Health Near Atom Plants

WASHINGTON (AP) — The major federal health agency, concerned about "leukemia clusters" near some U.S. nuclear power plants, is quickly conducting a study of cancer deaths in the areas surrounding the more than 100 atomic reactors in the United States, according to officials.

In a letter made public Thursday by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, the director of the National Institutes of Health said the agency was studying the effects of low-level radiation from nuclear plants on cancer rates in nearby populations.

The director, Dr. James B. Wyngaarden, said in the letter, "We do not believe public discussions at this time would be as fruitful as they might be in the future." Dr. Wyngaarden said the studies were started as a result of "leukemia clusters around the Pilgrim power plant in Massachusetts and several plants in the United Kingdom."

White Sentenced in N.Y. Racial Case

NEW YORK (AP) — A white teen-ager convicted of chasing a black man to his death on a highway in the Howard Beach section of the city and battering a second black was sentenced Friday to 6 to 18 years in prison.

The sentence given to Scott Kern, 18, was lighter than the 30-year maximum term imposed two weeks ago on a co-defendant, Jon Lester, 17. The judge said he found mitigating circumstances in the case of Mr. Kern.

Mr. Kern is the second of three teen-agers to be sentenced after being convicted in the death of Michael Griffith, 23, who died Dec. 20, 1986, when he was struck by a car while fleeing from a gang of white youths.

For the Record

A military court in Diyarbakir in eastern Turkey sentenced 20 defendants to death Friday for murder and attempting to set up an independent Kurdish state, the Anatolia news agency reported. Thirteen others received life sentences, 17 were sentenced to 3 to 24 years, and 22 were acquitted.

The French National Assembly has approved the first law on campaign financing. It requires elected officials to disclose their personal wealth, offers public funding to political parties, makes political donations tax deductible and limits expenditures. (AP)

Checks Ordered on Channel Ferries

LONDON (AFP) — Checks on all P&O European ferries on the English Channel were ordered Friday after a stern door broke a hinge and fell from one of its car ferries, the company said.

A stern door of the Viking Ventura fell into the water after a hinge broke because of metal fatigue, just before the ship was to leave the port of Portsmouth on Thursday evening, a spokesman said. "The doors could not fall at sea as they are bolted," he added.

Nearly 200 people died last March when the Herald of Free Enterprise ferry capsized near the Belgian port of Zeebrugge. The accident happened when water flooded through an open bow door.

Ferry service at 12 ports, including Dover, Britain's main terminal for ferry traffic with continental Europe, was strikebound for the fourth day Friday after seamen ignored union orders to return to work. (AP)

The Swiss Federal Railways is reducing space allotted to smokers to 20 to 25 percent in new and remodeled passenger coaches. The program follows a survey showing that 73 percent of passengers prefer the non-smoking section. (AP)

Gorbachev and Reagan Nominated To Receive 1988 Nobel Peace Prize

OSLO — Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan have been nominated to receive the 1988 Nobel Peace Prize following their signing in December of the INF Treaty to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear forces.

But sources at the Nobel Institute said Friday that the nomination of the two leaders were far fewer than expected.

"I really would have expected many more," a source said. "The two have been nominated separately and jointly, but not by especially prominent people."

The right to nominate candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize is limited to members of national parliaments, university professors, members of the International Court of Justice and holders of the prize.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said in Moscow that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev deserved the prize. "It's an unusual tandem," he said, "but politics makes strange bedfellows."

Anti-Semitism Appears to Be Growing in Japan

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Anti-Semitism is growing in Japan despite the near absence of Jews in the country, according to scholars, Jewish leaders and Japanese diplomats who have held a closed meeting here on the development.

Several of the participants suggested at the meeting this week that Japanese anxiety over trade frictions with the United States and over Japan's role in the Western world could be partly responsible for this trend.

Anti-Semitic literature in Japan over the past two years includes two books by a writer in Osaka, Masami Uno: "If You Understand the Jews, You Will Understand the World" and "If You Understand

the Jews, You Will Understand Japan." The publisher says 1.1 million copies have been sold.

Mr. Uno's premise is that Japan must protect itself against an international conspiracy by Jewish capitalists to destroy Japan. Mr. Uno, who has described himself as a Christian fundamentalist, is head of an organization called the Middle East Problems Research Center.

He tells his readers that President Ronald Reagan is a "robot president" manipulated by Jewish advisers and that the U.S. economy is run by four Jewish families.

He asserts that Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the four families — the Rockefellers, Mellons,

Morgans and du Ponts — are Jewish.

Even though they are not, most Japanese do not know that, said David Goodman, a professor of Japanese and comparative literature at Illinois University.

Mr. Goodman does not think there is a Japanese conspiracy to defame the Jews, but he writes, "That does not console me." That Japanese read such books, he said, and "don't feel a sense of revision."

Although Mr. Uno's works have drawn criticism in major newspapers from Japanese educators and journalists, some of the country's most respected publishers have contributed to the anti-Semitic trend, Mr. Goodman said.

For example, an economics primer published by Nikkei Shimbun, the leading financial daily in Japan, speaks about Jewish capital and shows the figure of what it calls a "Jewish Capitalist." The book also says that Judaism is based on a belief in astrology.

There are only about 1,000 Jews in Japan; the majority of them are foreigners.

Ryozo Kato, a political counselor at the Japanese Embassy, told the participants at the conference, which was sponsored by the American Jewish Committee, that Japanese anti-Semitism is a passing phenomenon and does not reflect official thinking or policy.

House Panel Spurs North Korean Offer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A House of Representatives subcommittee has rejected a previously unpublicized North Korean bid for a parliamentary dialogue with Congress after hearing evidence of Pyongyang's responsibility for the bombing of a South Korean airliner.

The Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs adopted a resolution Thursday condemning North Korea for the destruction of the airliner, which crashed in November on the Thai-Burmese border. The resolution "categorically" rejected the proposal for parliamentary talks.

The effort was led by Representative Stephen Solarz, a New York Democrat and the panel's chairman. The North Korean proposal was delivered in writing to Mr. Solarz in December by envoys from the Soviet Embassy and passed on, as requested, to congressional leaders.

Several lawmakers said that they were reluctant to oppose talks with any country but that North Korean terrorism made it impossible to contemplate any contacts.

Mr. Solarz called the bombing of the airliner, in which 115 persons died, "so absolutely outrageous it almost boggles the imagination."

Ambassador Clayton E. McManaway Jr., deputy chief of the State Department's office of counterterrorism, testified that there was "compelling evidence" to back up South Korean charges of North Korean responsibility. The south's charges are based on the statements of Kim Hyon Hui, a woman who publicly described herself as a North Korean agent and confessed to planting the bomb.

He added that the woman, during an interview with U.S. officials, was shown photographs and picked out two men "known to the United States as North Korean agents" as among those who played a role in the airliner bombing.

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Dole Confronts Bush on Floor of Senate

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The bitter campaign for the Republican presidential nomination has moved from Iowa to the floor of the Senate, where an angry Senator Bob Dole twice personally confronted Vice President George Bush over charges by Mr. Bush's Iowa campaign chairman that the senator's career showed a pattern of "measurability" and "cronyism."

The unusual exchange of words on Thursday came during debate on aid to the Nicaraguan rebels. During the day, Mr. Dole demanded on four occasions that Mr. Bush disavow statements of his Iowa chairman and apologize.

At a news conference, Mr. Dole accused the vice president of "gloating in the mood" and charged that the Bush campaign was involved in publicizing a House committee staff investigation into the awarding of an army contract to a former Dole aide.

A spokesman for Mr. Bush, Peter Teeley, denied that assertion.

On Wednesday, the staff of the House Small Business Committee issued a preliminary report in

which it cited "appearances of improper activities" in the \$26 million contract. Mr. Dole's office worked to help a former aide, John Palmer, obtain the contract through the Small Business Administration.

Mr. Dole has denied any direct involvement, but a former official of the Small Business Administration said this week that he had been told the senator made at least one phone call in behalf of Mr. Palmer.

The battle for the Republican nomination started with personal barbs by the two leading candidates as the campaign year opened but settled down somewhat after they agreed to a truce. With only days before the Iowa caucuses open the voting on Monday, the truce has evaporated.

The first Dole-Bush exchange Thursday in the Senate came in the mid-afternoon, when Mr. Dole, who was visibly angry, strode up to Mr. Bush, who was in the presiding officer's seat.

Mr. Dole could be seen waving a copy of a statement by Mr. Bush's Iowa chairman, George Wittgraf, and witnesses in the galleries said he appeared to be jabbing his finger

at the statement and lecturing Mr. Bush.

The statement said that Mr. Dole "virtually brought down" the 1976 Republican ticket when he was the vice presidential candidate with President Gerald R. Ford. It also cited news articles about the small business contract and articles about controversies surrounding Mr. Dole's finances, as well as other aspects of the senator's career.

[On Friday, campaigning in Iowa, Mr. Dole portrayed the Wittgraf statement as an attack on his wife, Elizabeth, United Press International reported from Cedar Rapids.

[The statement appeared to refer to investigations of officials overseeing the blind trust set up for Mrs. Dole when she became U.S. transportation secretary in the Reagan administration. The senator said he told Mr. Bush that he owed Mrs. Dole an apology.

[When asked by reporters on a campaign trip to South Dakota whether he would apologize, Mr. Bush said: "Absolutely not. Absolutely not."

[Mr. Dole continued his sharp criticism of Mr. Bush. "I expect the

next shot from the Bush camp will be that Dole shot himself, he really wasn't wounded in World War II," said Mr. Dole, who lost use of his right arm to a war injury.

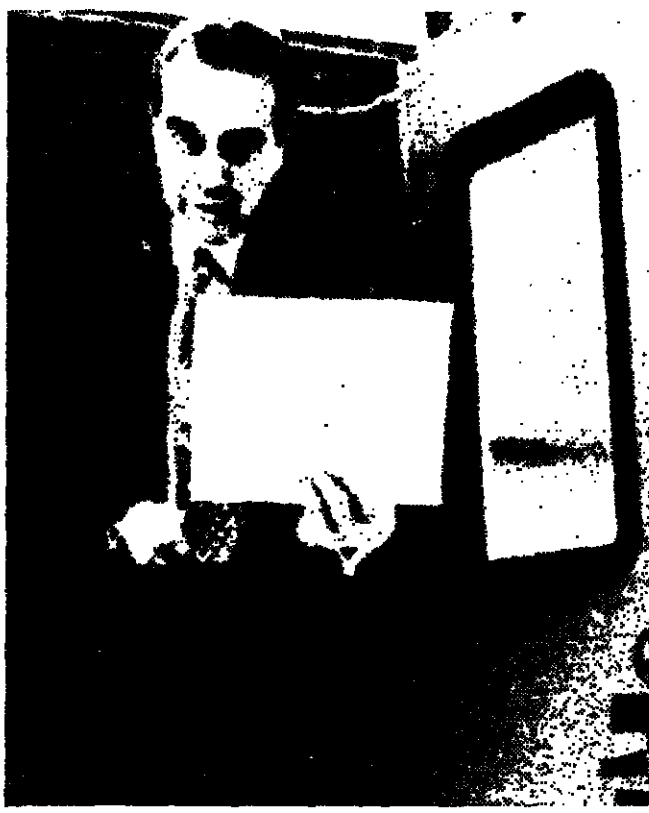
Mr. Dole said that the news release was "one of the nastiest things I've seen in politics." He said he decided to confront Mr. Bush "man to man" about it.

Aides to Mr. Bush said that the vice president had described the initial exchange in the Senate as short, beginning with Mr. Dole "coming up and waving this thing in his face."

Mr. Bush told his aides that Mr. Dole had demanded that he disavow the press release and that the vice president had declined, saying Mr. Dole had made "eight pages" worth of attacks on him that had angered Mr. Wittgraf.

Bush aides said that the vice president had not seen or read the statements before they were released but that Mr. Wittgraf had told him he intended to reply.

Mr. Bush's campaign director, Lee Atwater, said, "Senator Dole is good at dishing it out, but like a school yard bully, he has a hard time taking it."



Senator Bob Dole in Osage, Iowa, with one of the Bush campaign press releases that Mr. Dole described as 'low-down' and 'tasty.'

December Compromise Tilted Contra Aid Vote

By Tom Kenworthy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Late last year, liberal Democrats protested when the House Democratic leadership negotiated a budget compromise with the Reagan administration that included \$8.1 million in nonlethal aid to Nicaraguan rebels.

That deal included a guaranteed showdown this week on whether to provide the Nicaraguan contras with further military aid.

The seeds of the 219-to-211 House vote on Wednesday night that killed President Ronald Reagan's \$36.2 million contra aid request were sown by that December compromise. The rigid schedule and ground rules for the showdown vote, which ultimately played a significant role in determining the outcome, were established by the compromise.

Although the Senate approved the package, 51 to 48, on Thursday night, it was only a gesture because a rejection by either House meant the proposal was dead and could not go to a conference committee under the special procedures set by the compromise.

It was the administration's willingness to agree to a decisive, early vote on the president's request for military aid with no amendments or substitutes that "bought our victory," said an aid opponent, Representative Tony Coelho, Democrat of California.

Opponents of contra aid also benefited from two other events, one beyond their control and one of their own making. President Daniel Ortega Sastre of Nicaragua unexpectedly made concessions to the Central American peace process, and the Democratic leadership announced it would offer an aid package of its own, containing only humanitarian assistance, if the president's package was defeated.

Neither eventuality was anticipated by administration supporters in December. The administration then appeared to have gained strength for its position largely as a result of the revelation of a high-level Nicaraguan defector, Major Roger Miranda Bengeocha.

Major Miranda said the Sandinista regime had plans to raise and equip a 600,000-man army, an account that initially seemed to bolster the administration's argument that only continued military aid to the contras could stop the growth of an expansionist communist nation in Central America.

But the impact of the Miranda disclosures was submerged by events.

In mid-January, at a meeting of the five central American leaders to assess the six-month-old peace process, Mr. Ortega announced several measures to comply with the plan,

including suspension of the nationwide state of emergency, the beginning of direct negotiations with the contras and a promise to release 3,300 political prisoners. President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica, the author of the peace plan, continued to oppose the contras.

The result, said Representative Mickey Edwards, Republican of Oklahoma, who led the effort on behalf of the administration's aid request, was to give political cover to some of the few truly undecided members of the House.

"It was a difference of a few swing votes," he said. "It didn't take much. It was this thing of 'give peace a chance.' People wanted to sincerely believe that. Others, it gave them the out they needed."

The Democratic leadership's decision to sponsor its own package of nonlethal aid if the president's plan was defeated also took some steam out of the administration's effort to sway the legislators.

Republican legislators had been urging the president to structure his request in a way that would allow Congress to block the \$3.6 million in military aid if the president authorized its release in April.

But it was not until the night before the vote that Mr. Reagan overcame his opposition to giving Congress that option, and his last-minute offer carried little weight because the option he proposed could have been easily blocked by a Senate filibuster.

Democratic leaders now face what might be the even more delicate task of building a coalition for the nonlethal aid proposal. Their liberal wing is deeply suspicious of any additional aid of any kind, and many Republicans seem disinclined to help them.

Gore's Southern Star Fading

Strategy That Won Endorsements Failing With Voters

By Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Service

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida — Senator Albert Gore Jr.'s high-risk strategy in the 1988 presidential campaign has been strikingly successful in winning the endorsements of Southern Democratic leaders, but there are no clear signs that his message is taking hold with Southern voters.

While his rivals are campaigning intensely in Iowa and New Hampshire, the Tennessee Democrat took a two-day trip this week through Georgia and Florida. The visit follows publication of two polls suggesting that Mr. Gore's "Southern strategy" may not be working as well as was once thought.

In a recent survey for the Atlanta Constitution of voters in 14 Southern and border states that will hold primaries March 8, support for Mr. Gore remained at 13 percent from October 1987 to January 1988. He trailed the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson and Gary Hart, the former Colorado senator.

More importantly, Mr. Gore's Southern base is heavily concentrated in Tennessee, where his support has reached 64 percent, compared with only 5 percent in Florida and 8 percent in Texas, the two largest states surveyed.

Equally damaging, many white Southern voters say they will vote in the Republican primary — as many as 41 percent of those surveyed in Georgia.

Even some politicians sympathetic to Mr. Gore's desire to revive the moderate wing of the Democratic Party by concentrating on the South privately have questioned his failure to spend more time and money on the key primary contests in New Hampshire on Feb. 16. In that state, there are a substantial number of conservative voters, and several prominent leaders have endorsed Mr. Gore.

Mr. Gore has dropped out of the Iowa caucuses, contending that liberal interest groups and an unusually liberal universe of caucus-goers distort the process there. These criticisms are not applicable to New Hampshire.

Mr. Gore defended his New Hampshire strategy on the grounds that Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts "is a native son" and New Hampshire's "18 delegates compares with 1,400 in the primaries in the 14 Southern and border states."

But while he may avoid the risk of trying hard and failing, Mr. Gore's New Hampshire strategy in-

creases the danger that he might not make the starting lineup for the "Super Tuesday" Southern primaries on March 8, because candidates who do well in Iowa and New Hampshire will get valuable news media attention at a time when Mr. Gore is getting none.

Observing Mr. Gore's standing in the latest polls, Governor Ned McWherter of Tennessee, a Democrat, said: "You've got to get in with those rednecks, wake 'em up, crank 'em up and get 'em going. The working people are the ones who elect people."

Mr. Gore rejected suggestions that he should be more aggressively populist.

"I don't think the real answers to our problems involve dividing people into artificial categories," he said in an interview. Voters realize, he added, "that you are not going to effect change by moving them relative to those who are better off."

Merle Black, a political scientist at the University of North Carolina, said: "That is the dilemma of Southern Democratic politics. You've got to campaign so you don't threaten the business-oriented Democratic leadership, but at the same time you've got to take stands that appeal to potential Democratic voters who are not part of that establishment."

AMERICAN TOPICS

Reagan Speech Irks Flower and Berry Set

President Ronald Reagan drew a laugh in his State of the Union address this month by denouncing federal spending on cranberry, blueberry, wildflower and crawfish research. Those concerned, especially opposition Democrats, were not amused.

"Frankly, I don't see what's so funny about cranberry research," said Representative Don Bonker of Washington. His home district includes most of the cranberry growers in the state.

"An insult, a slap in the face," said a spokesman for the Rutgers University cranberry-blueberry research center in New Jersey. He said the center is "reducing chemical pesticide use and improving plant varieties to deter disease."

Senators J. Bennett Johnston and John R. Breaux of Louisiana said the \$200,000 grant they got for the state university for research on raising crawfish was "critical" to opening new economic opportunities in a state suffering "severe recession."

Senator Jeff Bingaman of New Mexico, who obtained \$50,000

for the state university for native wildflower research, said the money is better spent than sending "\$8 million to the contras."

Representative E. de la Garza of Texas said, "When we studied the sex life of a fly, eventually that became the screw worm eradication program. It saved several billion dollars for ranchers and cattle breeders."

Short Takes

Lotto America, the largest multi-state lottery in the United States, opened this week with brisk sales of the \$1 tickets in six widely scattered states — Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Oregon, Rhode Island, West Virginia — and the District of Columbia.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine offer the only other joint lottery.

A new line of dolls that kneel and clasp their hands in a prayer-like attitude with the help of Velcro fasteners has drawn mixed reactions from religious groups. Kerner Parker Toys Inc. of Beverly, Massachusetts, says the 15-inch (38-centimeter) dolls will retail for about \$20. "Our studies have shown that Americans are turning increasingly to religion and traditional values," said David M. Mauer, a company executive. Officials of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops and of the National Council of Churches, which is Protestant and Eastern Orthodox, declined to comment. Ronald Russo, of

the Religious Education Association, which comprises 3,500 religious educators, said, "I don't think prayer is something to be commercialized."

Clint Eastwood will not seek a second two-year term as mayor of Carmel, California. By all accounts, The New York Times reported in September, the actor had been a hardworking and effective mayor, but some people were urging him not to run again because his celebrity status was attracting more tourists than the town could absorb. The municipal election will be held April 12. Mr. Eastwood, 57, said this week that he wanted to spend more time with his two teen-age children.

When Rudolph G. Pinner resigned a year ago as director of the Congressional Budget Office, Congress promoted the deputy director, Edward M. Gramlich, to acting director. But Mr. Gramlich, on leave from a University of Michigan professorship, returned there last month. Meanwhile, the House and Senate budget committees had deadlocked over the choice of a new director for the agency, which analyzes economic issues for Congress. So the assistant director for budget analysis, James L. Blum, has been appointed acting director. "We are sort of withering away at the top," Mr. Blum said.

Arthur Higbee

IEFS

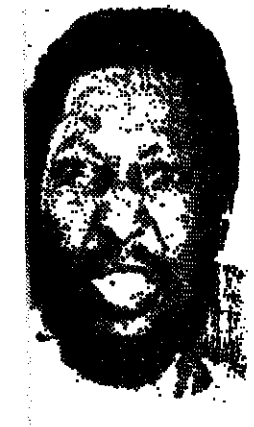
Call Strike
Workers of Ford Motor called a strike Friday over a management bid to unionize. It's an all-out

yo Bombing
rested a Sikh on Friday in two persons at the Tokyo identity Singh Raju, 35, in Coventry and was taken squad. The police in West

ase to Duarte
appeals court has ruled that Supreme Court must decide a 1985 staying of four U.S. y his government's amnesty

freed El Salvador
The provision was written repeatedly that his amnesty, as possible so that it fits plan.

s for Elections



George Mikang, one of the prisoners released Friday.

ear Atom Plants
Federal health agency, concerned nuclear power plants is quick to areas surrounding the new sites, according to officials. Senator Edward M. Kennedy of the National Institutes of effects of low-level radiation arby populations.

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er convicted of chasing a 140-ward Beach section of the dced Friday to 6 to 18 years.

PD DATE
was lighter than the 1987 a co-defendant, Jon Lester. instances in the case of Mr. Ken gers to be sentenced after two th, 23, who died Dec. 20, 198 g from a gang of white youth

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P&O European ferries on a er a stern door broke a 140-ary said. fell into the water after a 140- use the ship was to leave the. spokesman said. "The doors are ided. on the Herald of Free Enterpr straggled. The accident happen over door. Britain's main termal over. Britain's main termal is strikebound for the fourth rs to return to work. g space allotted to smokers' assenger coaches. The prog ent of passengers prefer the

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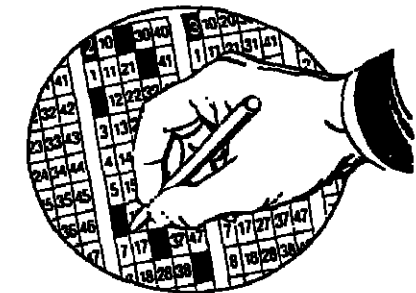
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Turkey Ends Freeze on Holdings Of Greeks

United Press International
ANKARA — The Turkish government has lifted a 24-year freeze on Greek property and assets in Turkey, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday.

A ministry spokesman, Inal Batu, said the move resulted from last weekend's meeting between the Greek and Turkish prime ministers at an economic conference in Davos, Switzerland.

"The positive atmosphere created after Davos is very much related to this decision," Mr. Batu said. "No Greek can now say he's lost so much money because property and assets have been blocked by the Turkish government."

The 1964 Turkish decree had prevented Greek properties in Turkey from being sold or rented and Greek cash in Turkish banks from being taken out of the country, Mr. Batu said.

Nearly 3,000 Greek-owned buildings, worth \$300 million, are affected, the Istanbul newspaper Milliyet said. The value of cash holdings is not known.

"One can now speculate that Turkey is looking for a best price from Greece," Mr. Batu said, "for example, lifting its block on Turkey's attempts to be a full member of the European Community."

Turkish newspapers have speculated that before the end of the year Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece will lift objections to Turkish membership in the EC following his meeting with Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey.

The meeting was the first between leaders of the two countries since 1975, when Constantine Karamanlis of Greece and Bulent Ecevit of Turkey met at Montreux, Switzerland.

Mr. Papandreu and Mr. Ozal also agreed to establish a "hot line" telephone link between their offices and will create two committees to promote economic ties and improve relations.



Israel's defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, right, touring a market in Nablus in the West Bank.

Rabin Sizes Up a Foe Born of Despair

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service
TEL AVIV — Palestinian rioters have been winning the public-relations battle against Israel in the world press, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin says, adding that the army is confronting something new and complex: a widespread uprising born of decades of Palestinian frustrations.

"By a collective wisdom, not by instructions," said Mr. Rabin, paying a surprising, near-sympathetic tribute to the roots of the widespread protest on Thursday even as he vowed to maintain the army's methods for defeating it.

"It came as the result of frustration, of despair," he said in his familiar, doleful tone, the field general coolly estimating the mind of his adversary as the throngs of rock-throwing Palestinians protesting their grievances.

"Practically the whole world didn't give a damn," he said, summarizing the 40 years of the Palestinians' plight.

After decades in his country's limelight, Mr. Rabin remains the introverted patriot, a man whose sad face can brighten in gratitude at the ironies of surviving at all in this rock-hard land. "In this region,

I would not advise anyone to become perfect," he said with a smile of the daily criticism he faces.

Mr. Rabin's demeanor is characteristically watchful these days as he makes field visits to adamantly resistant Arab villages where he bolsters the troops he finds young and inexperienced in the subtleties of civil police work.

For all his insistence that Israel will prevail, even in the public-relations battle, by being unflinching and measured in using necessary force, the minister can alternate to a quiet analysis of the unrest in the rock-throwers' eyes.

He cites what he discerns as the Palestinians' long-building frustrations with their own guerrilla militants in the Palestine Liberation Organization, with Arab governments' failure to come through on their dramatic vows of deliverance; with the cyclic promises of diplomats from Moscow to Washington, and with the firmness of the Israeli government itself.

As Israelis try to fathom the new leadership behind the unrest, Mr. Rabin says he feels that once the protest erupted, local leaders came to realize the favorable publicity in not using gunfire in fighting the soldiers. Militants like the PLO, he

said, then had to catch up with this movement as it continued.

"I said 'beating'; I should have said 'hitting,'" Mr. Rabin said, fairly sighing in retrospect at his use of the phrase "force, might, beatings" last month, in summarizing the government's policy toward violent protesters as the military de-emphasized gunfire in favor of clubbings.

But Mr. Rabin says Israel apologizes not at all for a policy that he, more than anyone else, personalities as the weary but resilient strategic veteran of all the nation's major battles, including the current two-month-long struggle for the streets of the occupied territories in which Israeli gunfire has taken more than 40 Palestinian lives.

"The backbone of whatever we have done and succeeded was when we have no choice," he says.

"What options are open to us?" asks this son of Israeli pioneers from Russia. "To give in? To run away? It will encourage more violence, more trouble."

It is only natural that he absorb international criticism as "the lightning rod," said Mr. Rabin, 65, who resigned as prime minister in 1977 after he and his wife were found maintaining illegal bank accounts in Washington, where he had served as Israeli ambassador.

Mr. Rabin's being singled out from abroad for criticism allows Israel's ruling coalition politicians a bit more breathing room over the "iron fist" policy. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir made a remark at least as harsh as his defense minister's — urging "the fear of death" be put back into Arabs — but it is Mr. Rabin who is the focus.

"He's taking the heat for all of them, being tough," a ranking government politician said.

Mr. Rabin takes care to point out, however, that the burden is ultimately for the politicians. "It cannot be solved by force," he said. "Israel with all its might cannot impose its will in a way that will be considered a solution."

U.S. Mideast Mission Draws Skepticism

By Jonathan C. Randall
Washington Post Service
PARIS — Even before the State Department's leading Middle East specialist, Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy, left Washington on a new mission, European and Arab officials privately expressed skepticism about his chances of reviving the stalled Arab-Israeli peace process.

They cited the long history of dashed hopes for settling the dispute, the timing of the mission during the final months of the Reagan administration and the absence of a clear understanding of what Mr. Murphy will be proposing to end Palestinian protests against Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

British and French officials, usually consulted on such important U.S. initiatives, said privately that the United States had not kept them informed this time.

They and Arab officials suggested that the Reagan administration may be motivated by a desire to give an impression of movement sufficient to prevent the Soviet Union from making inroads in the Middle East.

With the disturbances in the Israeli-occupied territories showing no sign of subsiding, some Arab officials and analysts say they are convinced that the situation must get worse before it can get better.

The deadlocked coalition gov-

ernment in Israel, they say, has yet to feel enough pressure from the unrest to allow Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, who favors an international peace conference, to overcome Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's refusal before general elections in November.

Jordanian officials accompanying King Hussein on a visit to Paris this week said that the special U.S. envoy, Philip C. Habib, had "hinted" last Saturday in Amman at a U.S. willingness to accept an international peace conference. The meeting would be held under the aegis of the United Nations with the participation of the Soviet Union and other permanent Security Council members.

Such a conference is the bedrock of Jordanian diplomacy and has the backing of the main Arab powers, which Hussein feels he must have before any negotiations with Israel. But these Jordanians cautioned that it was "simply too early" to tell how serious Washington is about holding such a conference. The United States and Mr. Shamir have opposed the idea in the past.

The Jordanian officials said Mr. Murphy's stop in Damascus could be crucial because President Hafez al-Assad of Syria would have to approve any deal involving Hussein in peace negotiations.

"The king is a careful and prudent leader who is on good terms with almost everyone in the Arab

world and who does not want to be the first one to say no to the Americans," a Syrian source said, suggesting Hussein would prefer not to be seen rejecting U.S. initiatives no matter what his reservations.

The same sources quoted Mr. Assad's right-hand man, Vice President Abdul Halim Khaddam, as saying: "There are so many projects and initiatives that it is not advisable to take a stand. Let's wait and see."

Mr. Assad is known to want improved relations with Washington despite his suspicions of the Reagan administration and Secretary of State George P. Shultz. Those suspicions date from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and later unsuccessful U.S. efforts to enlist Mr. Assad's agreement for a separate peace between Israel and Lebanon.

But Syrian sources said that sending Mr. Habib back to the region was likely to revive Mr. Assad's suspicions of the envoy who, in the early 1980s, was a roving regional ambassador. Convinced that Mr. Habib misled him into thinking Israel would honor a cease-fire during the fighting in Lebanon in June 1982, Mr. Assad, in effect, declared the U.S. envoy persona non grata.

Moreover, Syrian sources said suggestions in Washington that Mr. Murphy, a former ambassador to Damascus, would shuttle be-

tween Israel and Syria were likely to recall Mr. Assad's disillusionment with similar shuttle diplomacy by Henry A. Kissinger after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. Mr. Assad believes that those negotiations set in motion the separate peace between Israel and Egypt that has left Syria as the only major Arab military power facing the Jewish state.

For these reasons, the sources said, Mr. Assad would prefer a U.S. mission to Damascus alone.

ISRAEL: The Settler Factor

(Continued from Page 1)
 neighbors in prayer for the wounded settler, while in an office next door a few community residents signed out Uzi submachine guns for their own daily guard duty.

Erat had been built as a handsome hillside suburb in biblical Judea with plans to grow to 30,000 residents. On Friday morning, settler households were preparing special Sabbath meals at which the soldiers, family men from activated reserve units, were to be the featured guests.

Rabbi Riskin said he was alarmed about several things — the night's news and the rumors, the threat the unrest poses to his pet project for a joint Arab-Jewish medical dispensary, the "media distortion" he says he feels is unfairly building U.S. sympathy for the Palestinian protesters.

"Not to say there isn't an objective problem," he said of Palestinian grievances. "Morally and ethically, we've got to scream."

Critically missing from a full accounting of the latest unrest, the rabbi said, are such historic events as the massacre of local Israeli pioneers 40 years ago by Arab marauders, as well as the creation of the first extensive school system for Palestinians by the Israelis. "They're using those universities now as a hotbed against us," he said.

Iranians Attack Another Tanker

The Associated Press
MANAMA, Bahrain — An Iranian vessel attacked a Panamanian-flagged supertanker in the southern Gulf early Friday morning, shipping executives said.

They identified the vessel as the 163,035-ton Tavistock and said a small fire had broken out but had been extinguished by the crew. No injuries were reported.

Lloyd's of London and the Gulf-based shipping executives said the Tavistock was attacked off the southern Gulf emirate of Dubai. On Thursday, an Iranian tanker raided by Iraqi warplanes was ablaze in the Gulf, and a Greek-owned freighter crippled by Iranian gunboats sank while under tow.

1988 Budget Bill Advances in Italy

Reuters
ROME — The Chamber of Deputies approved a battered 1988 budget bill Friday in a vote vital for survival of the frail five-party coalition government.

Politicians said a defeat would have meant the almost certain resignation of the six-month-old government headed by Giovanni Goria. The vote was 331 to 263.

South Vietnamese Propose Cease-Fire

and South Vietnamese proposals, since no autopsies were performed, Vietnamese officials say of the victims were killed in the bombing or were killed in the cross fire of snipers.

Officials have said all the dead, including their own comrades, were hastily buried in common graves by recovering soldiers who had no time for proper burials.

There was no case of killing anyone purposefully," said Col. Nguyen Quoc Khanh, who was commander in chief of the unit that attacked the city north of the citadel. "The soldiers who were killed were accidentally, in cross fire."

He said the official policy is to kill only those who carry a gun and point it at you.

Civilians who would the Saigon regime were to be an away for re-education.

He said, "Some rank-and-file soldiers may have committed individual mistakes."

or citizens of Hue who live through the occupation, the firm firms what many already know but appear cautious to discuss openly.

The Reverend Nguyen Van Thuc, a Roman Catholic priest in an interview with two prominent interpreters present at least two Catholic priests among those taken away and held by the Viet Cong during the occupation.

More than 3,000 people were killed altogether," he said. "Some were killed under cross fire, some were killed in the bombing, and some were taken away and killed."

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Preceded by Art Buchwald's riotous introduction, these reproduced texts are not limited to front pages, but include detailed coverage of major events, interviews and features. The material is organized by decades, with introductory essays by Bruce Singer, who also compiled the book, setting the stage for each section (and explaining briefly how the Herald Tribune evolved during the period). In addition, a display of advertisements from the era provides a nostalgic and often amusing ending for each chapter.

"A Century of News" is a book readers will browse in again and again, each time discovering something new and rewarding.

"THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE: THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS" is the unique, full-length history of the world's first international newspaper. Author Charles Robertson, a professor of government at Smith College in Massachusetts, spent several years combing through the paper's archives, interviewing its personnel (both active and retired) and then assembling a vast range of materials into a history that reads like biography — the life story of a venerable but still rapidly changing institution.

The paper's full story is presented here: its colorful roots in Paris of the Belle Epoque, its defiant refusal to leave Paris during World War I, its place in the lives of the "Lost Generation" of Americans drawn to Paris in the 1920's, its dramatic closure and exhilarating revival in the 1940's, its transformation into a global newspaper in more recent years.

Robertson's compelling narrative is written with an acute sense of history and a flair for telling detail. Complete with photos, this is a book you will be proud to own and fascinated to read.

Big Shifts '90 Census

Service are likely to be the biggest gainers when seats in the 1990 census.

seats a state has translates into House, distribution of money and its strength in the outcome of presidential elections.

of its 34 seats, according to the delegation is the largest, would bring that delegation up to 37.

California's 1987 population in 1980. The bureau puts it up 18 percent, and that of New York would be the largest gain in Michigan and Ohio are likely to

Hanoi Proposes a Cease-Fire

BANGKOK — Vietnam proposed a cease-fire in its hostilities with China on the New Year, which falls on the 1st of January in Beijing, but no response from Beijing has been received, Hanoi radio said Friday.

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Belgium	B.F.	11,000	6,000	3,900
Denmark	D.M.	2,500	1,400	770
Finland	F.M.	1,700	950	520
France	F.F.	1,500	800	450
Germany	D.M.	980	520	275
Greece	Dr.	130	72	40
Ireland	E.I.	2,200	1,200	600
Italy	Lira	360,000	210,000	110,000
Luxembourg	L.F.	11,500	6,300	3,400
Netherlands	Fl.	600	340	198
Norway	Nor.	1,800	990	540
Norway (incl. del.)	Nor.	2,300	1,270	700
Portugal	Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,000
Spain	Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,000
Sweden	Skr.	45,200	24,000	11,310
Sweden (incl. del.)	Skr.	1,800	990	540
Switzerland	S.F.	2,300	1,270	700
Switzerland (incl. del.)	S.F.	510	280	154
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	\$	430	230	125
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	\$	580	300	175

International Herald Tribune

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OPINION

Herald Tribune

Cutting Off the Contras

Rejoice, but Beware

By an eight-vote margin, the House of Representatives has given a deserved rebuke to President Reagan's failed policy toward Central America.

Yet if the heart rejoices at the verdict, the mind cautions against swallowing a different brand of simplicities. Whatever is wrong with the contras, their presence appears to have abetted a regional peace plan—a point ignored or played down by Democratic opponents of Mr. Reagan's war.

Managua on Probation

Congress has again changed its mind on the contras. First, in 1981, it said yes, then no, then yes and now no again, despite a ferocious closing charge by President Reagan.

Sandinistas to default on promises later on. House Speaker Jim Wright senses the danger and says he will propose, by the end of the month, a package of a few million dollars a month in nonlethal aid—food, clothing and medicine.

Even as the House voted, a former senior Panamanian official opened a whole new room in a chamber of horrors. José Blandón, once an adviser to Panama's military leader, described a secret White House plan, which was never executed, for sending the delivery of Soviet-bloc arms to Salvadoran guerrillas and blaming Nicaragua.

There will be a hot debate about it. Meanwhile, the democrats of Nicaragua deserve everyone's urgent attention. The administration's appeals for them are sometimes regarded as suspect and dismissed as too fervent anticommunism.



Reagan Can Turn His Defeat Into a Victory for Peace

By Flora Lewis

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—The life or death, freedom or tyranny, peace or war talk that led up to the House of Representatives' vote against more aid to the Nicaraguan contras Wednesday sounds vastly overblown in Central America.

By Flora Lewis

Presumably, Congress will deliver on its promise to provide non-munitions aid to the contras so that if a cease-fire can be negotiated they will be more able to make the transition from military to political organization.

Not only does Moscow not call Nicaragua a "socialist country" but only saying that Moscow is not committed all out to keeping a Marxist-Leninist regime in power if it cannot pull its own weight, in contrast to Kremlin policy toward members of the bloc.

In Algeria, The Slogans Lost Out

By Jim Hoagland

ALGIERS—“We are 23 million Algerians, and 6 million of us are in schools and universities,” says President Chadli Bendjedid in the third hour of a conversation that has covered Middle East politics, relations with the superpowers, OPEC and other usual suspects.

But for a realistic and determined leader like Colonel Bendjedid, the race to provide education and jobs for a rapidly expanding population has become the central challenge of this decade and of the future.

Algeria's population has doubled since it achieved independence in 1962 through a bloody, protracted revolution. It will double again in the next 20 years at the nation's present rate of increase, one of the world's highest.

The Mangy Cat Gets Out

The Congressional Budget Office has let the mangy cat out of the bag. Instead of behaving as the president and Congress said it would, holding steady this year in the \$140 billion, falling to the \$130 billion next year, the deficit will rise this year to \$157 billion and to \$176 billion in fiscal 1989.

It will submit later this month, will not recognize or take any precautions against the gloomy reality the CBO forecasts. Its cheerier forecast will allow it to show the deficit declining to the relatively comfortable levels agreed to by the president and Congress last year.

Europe 1992: Will the Walls Come Tumbling Down?

By Hobart Rowen

FRANKFURT—“We Europeans always think we're different—that's one of our problems,” lamented Derek Abel, a professor at a Swiss-based business management school.

By Hobart Rowen

Why should the Europe 1992 effort succeed where other such hopes have failed? According to the EC's commissioner for competition, Peter Sutherland, the EC has now adopted majority rule, which means that individual governments can no longer stop a single European measure.

Mr. Sutherland and his colleagues are determined to end the air-transport cartel that has dominated European airlines for 30 years, charging outrageous fares for short flights within Europe.

Other Comment

Let the Winning Begin

Iowa is billed in the politicians' almanac as the Great Candidate Winner. This year's likely Democratic winners: Bruce Babbitt, Gary Hart and Paul Simon.

A Long Leap to EC Unity

The European Community has five short years to leap from the ridiculous to the sublime. Its citizens are being told that by the end of 1992 they will belong to a sort of European heaven in which neither physical nor commercial barrier will divide them: a genuine common market.

If It Has to Be Done Like This, Let the Iowans Do It

By David S. Broder

DES MOINES—It is at last time for the American people to have their say, and this is as good a place as any could find for them to start picking a president.

By David S. Broder

So it looked like a snip. But the grilling he got from those students was tougher than the interview with Dan Rather. They were far better prepared for Mr. Bush than he was for them.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Bismarck Speaks
BERLIN—Bismarck's great speech has been delivered. His main point was that since 1848 Europe had been almost daily on the brink of a great European war, but that, having deferred quarrelling over important matters, it would be foolish now to fight about Bulgaria. He emphasized strongly his trust in the Czar and his indifference to France.

1938: The World Reacts

PARIS—Reactions to Chancellor Hitler's changes in Germany's diplomatic and military organizations: United States: Anxiety at the disappearance of the elements which had exercised a moderating influence on Germany's foreign policies.

1913: Suffragist Is Fined

LONDON—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was fined forty shillings and costs, or fourteen days, at Bow Street Police Court, London, yesterday [Feb. 5] for obstructing the police. She declared that she would “do the hunger strike.”

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As Iowa Goes, So Goes the Media Gush

ANCHORS, producers, editors and reporters, even some columnists, have been converging on Des Moines. From there, Monday and thereafter, they will deliver a gusher of gush about the winners (or the perceived winners) at neighborhood gatherings of a relatively few political activists in an admirable state that nonetheless has only eight electoral votes.

1938: The World Reacts

PARIS—Reactions to Chancellor Hitler's changes in Germany's diplomatic and military organizations: United States: Anxiety at the disappearance of the elements which had exercised a moderating influence on Germany's foreign policies.

— Tom Wicker in The New York Times.

Succe...
The Trump Plaza apartments
DOONESBURY
BOB BY SORRY, BUT I DON'T THINK I'M A TRUE FELLOW...
PAPER MATTERED TO ANY OF US...
AND WORKED ON CORPORATE...
SOURCES: GARRISON

ipvcio15d

ARTS / LEISURE

Success for Unknown Sculptors in Paris

PARIS—There are many unique features about the Paris auction scene, but none quite so unexpected as the experimental sales of contemporary sculpture inaugurated by Eric Couturier a year ago.

Consisting almost entirely of little known and sometimes totally unknown artists seen in the market place for the first time, they are among the most interesting performances at Drouot. Monday's sale, Couturier's third, confirmed that they are probably on their way to considerable success.

SOURLEN MELKIAN

Figures remain modest. The first sale in February 1987 totaled 1,738,000 francs and the second sale in June last year 1,050,000 francs. This week 1,470,700 francs (about \$258,000) worth of sculpture was sold, while bought-in works amounted to 35 percent of the gross total.

But to assess these experiments on the sole basis of financial achievement is to lose sight of their main purpose. Eighty percent of the works offered Monday came from the artists. They are mostly by sculptors whose names mean nothing to the public and are often unknown to the handful of aficionados who profess to follow contemporary sculpture.



Bronze cast of Modigliani's "Head of a Woman," which made 357,000 francs.

234,915 francs, yet another high price confirming that France is swish with cash. Couturier was not so lucky with a postmodern "Degas" bronze, a low relief by Arp or a minute Giacometti bronze, all seriously overestimated and bought in.

simple. Accompanied by an expert in modern art, Roberto Perazzone, with whom he first hit upon the idea, the auctioneer does his rounds of sculptors' studios. He says there is a tremendous amount of creative activity going on in the greater Paris area.

The problem is to discover those who might be good. And how does he determine who is good? Couturier is cautious. He says that his rule of thumb is to have a sampling of styles across the board.

Couturier insists that there is no clear-cut method for detecting those among young artists whose work will do well at auction: "What sells one day will not next time, and vice versa."

Such as it is, his net was sufficiently feathered to allow a few bumps on the experimental road of contemporary sculpture. His method for finding the works is as

ing gum? Yes. In June a small plaque of mixed chewing gum and clay with a footprint by Gilbert Descosy sold for 590 francs.

On Monday, Couturier took a no-nonsense line — everything being relative. His was a mix of familiar-looking abstractionism spicing a heavy diet of figural art.

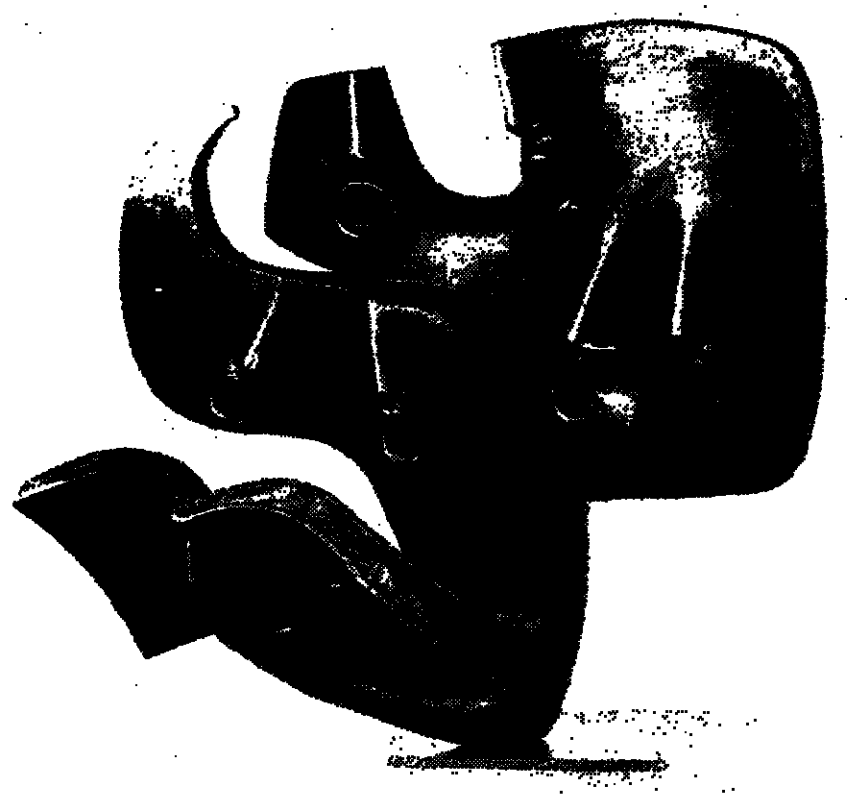
The less appealing side of the auction was that unmistakable trend towards familiar-looking pieces, no matter in what style. There were those who settled, for revivalist realism. Victor Douek's nude woman seated on her heels in pseudo-Egyptian posture would not have been out of place at the Paris 1937 Exposition Coloniale, despite its date — 1967.

Abstractionism, while scantier, followed a similar pattern. To do well, it had to ring a bell. Etienne's bronze relief called, for reasons best known to the master, "Magnificat, Hommage à Monteverdi," is suggestive of a human mask with two noses flanked by a drunken penguin about to come a cropper.

Donald Trump: Surface glitter. The street that his self-promotion is actually a statement of fact. Trump's greatest talent, aside from self-promotion, is in conceptualizing certain projects, in seeing opportunities and moving quickly to take advantage of them.



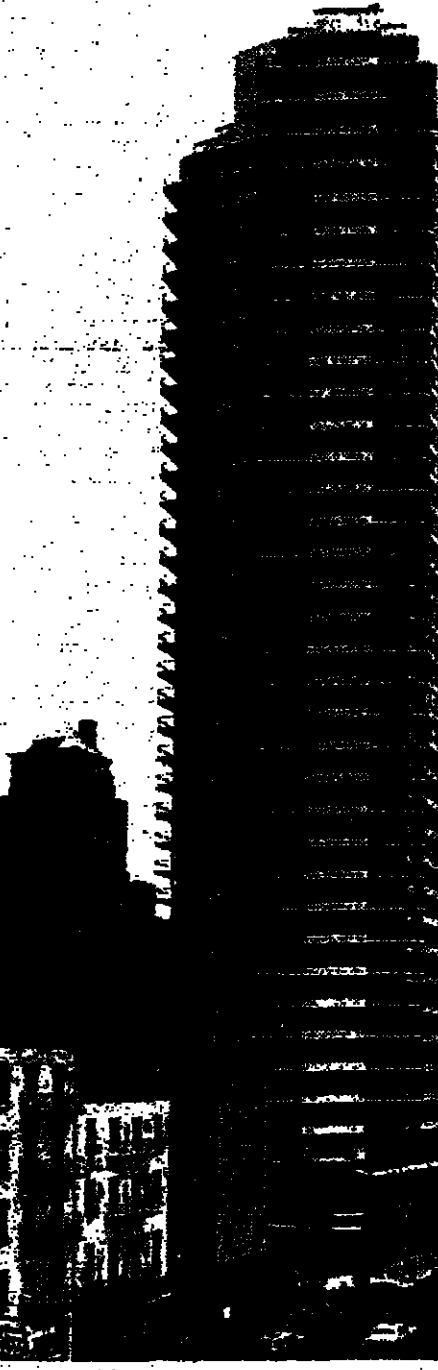
Donald Trump: Surface glitter.



Etienne's bronze "Magnificat, Hommage à Monteverdi" sold for 19,916 francs.

for 3,300 francs, a superb score for an artist whose work had appeared at auction only once before — in Couturier's June sale. Newer still and perhaps more remarkable is the superbly modeled "Rencontre" — an elfin-like ballet of suggested silhouettes holding hands by François Cloutier, a doctor turned sculptor whose bronze with a reddish brown patination made 4,707 francs.

potential art buyers in France among people who do not consider themselves art fans. Virtually all the pieces went to private people, Couturier says, and this is a new public. There were no 'collectors' among them, with their set patterns and preconceived ideas. During the viewing, most would come up to me, start off by saying that they did not like contemporary art and immediately add that they would just like to get this or that piece.



The Trump Plaza apartments in New York: Nothing if not showy.

Trump: A Builder of Banality

By Paul Goldberger

NEW YORK — Not since the first William Zeckendorf rose to prominence in the 1950s has a real-estate developer loomed so large in the public mind as Donald Trump. Part of this, of course, is Trump's propensity for naming his projects after himself — there is Trump Tower, Trump Plaza, Trump Parc, as well as Trump's Castle and Trump Plaza in Atlantic City, New Jersey — but a great deal of it is the manner in which Trump has positioned himself as a symbol of the values of this age.

He is tailor-made for a time in which aggressive private developers have taken over many of the functions of the public sector, a time when the very idea of the public realm has been put aside, when greed and power are celebrated and selfishness triumphs over the commonweal.

So we should not be surprised that Trump's new book, "The Art of the Deal," written with Tony Schwartz, has become a best seller. The curious thing is that this book has been taken as seriously as it has. For it is to literature what Trump's buildings are to architecture — quick and smooth, but ultimately glib and shallow.

In actuality, Trump is not, as real-estate developers go, all that significant. He has not built nearly as much as many of his colleagues, and as an architectural client his record ranges from middling to far below — no one who loves flashiness and glitter as much as Trump could be called that. But he is not the kind of architectural client who puts any real faith in the ability of serious architects to enlarge the scope of our experience.

Trump's basic instinct is to build large and banal buildings and cover them with marble and mirrors to make them seem fancy. Trump Tower in New York is Trump's best building, and even though the peach-colored marble in its shopping atrium has a pleasing sensuality to it, the overall impression the building gives is still one of glitter more than anything else.

Most of Trump's projects deal with surface appearance more than anything else. But this, once again, is just what has made Trump so logical a symbol for this decade in which appearance so often triumphs over substance. Trump's greatest achievement is not what he has built, but the canny way in which he has convinced the man on

the street that his self-promotion is actually a statement of fact. Trump's greatest talent, aside from self-promotion, is in conceptualizing certain projects, in seeing opportunities and moving quickly to take advantage of them. He knows bargains, and he knows how to exploit his name to turn a questionable project into a financial asset.

There is no reason a real-estate developer has to do such things, of course: a developer's prime mission is property to make money. But when a developer thrusts himself before the public as dramatically as Trump has, it is worth asking broader questions about his career.

It is not merely the materialism of the 1980s that Donald Trump embodies, it is the impatience, the insistence on having everything now, all of it, the willingness to settle for appearance over substance.

What both Atlantic City hotels also have, incidentally, are virtual Trump boutiques, elaborate displays in the lobby not only promoting Trump's book but also offering back issues of magazines that have featured cover stories on Trump.

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of Trump Tower and Television City, we have replaced public parks with private plazas, shopping streets with indoor arcades, and so forth. Partly by default of the public sector, and partly by virtue of the exalted position in which our age places the very idea of privatization, private developers determine not only the physical form of the city, but its ambience, its style, even its values. And Trump epitomizes what our age seems to want, or at least what it is willing to accept.

Two events occurred last month, and I cannot believe that they have nothing to do with each other. The first was the news that a record number of college freshmen reported, in response to a survey, that becoming wealthy was more important to them than developing a "meaningful philosophy of life."

Trump's considerable riches are his business, and not ours. The emulence he enjoys today, however, is something that our society has conferred upon him. It is our way of telling him how well he has embodied our values, how much he represents what, deep down, so many of us want to be.

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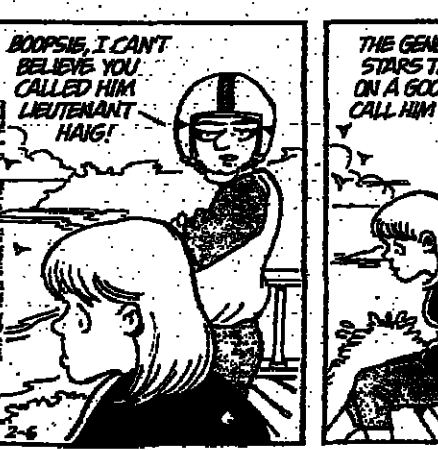
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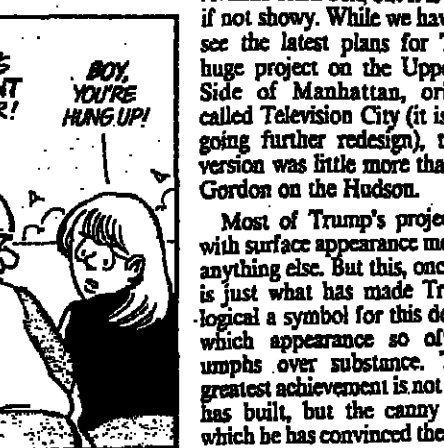
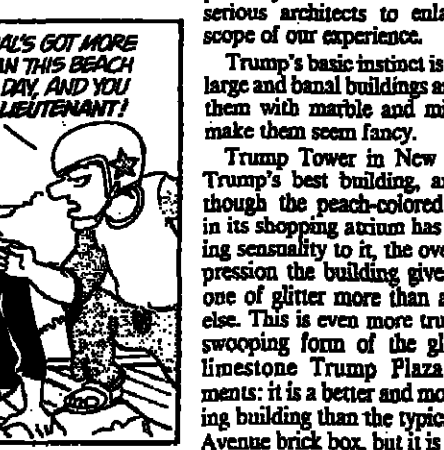
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YEARS AGO



ARIS — Reactions to German... changes in Germany... military operations... United States: Anxiety... France: The concentration... Germany in the hands of... Italy: The changes will... Rome-Berlin axis... Japan: The anti-Communist... Austria: Increased tension...

Statistics Index table with columns for various market indices and their values.

ECONOMIC SCENE

Is Recession in the Leaves? Depends on the Type of Tea

By LEONARD SILK

NEW YORK — Does the decline of the U.S. government's index of leading indicators for three months in a row mean a recession is just around the corner? The short answer is not necessarily, Robert Ortner, the undersecretary of commerce who is the chief overseer of the data, notes that there have been "enough instances of three months of decline in the leading indicators without a recession following to make it hazardous" to conclude that the end of the nation's economic expansion is near.

The last three times the index dropped three consecutive months or more without a recession following were in 1964, 1966 and 1967. Nevertheless, the index has called a downturn correctly eight times out of 12 since it was created in 1946 — a batting average of 0.667. That's enough to give the economic forecasters pause, though most of them are sticking to their earlier predictions that there will be no recession in 1988.

There are three main ways of predicting the business outlook.

The first is the "symptomatic," or leading indicator, approach, which is now causing slight anxiety. It is the oldest in economics, pioneered in its modern form by the National Bureau of Economic Research. But it has been labeled "straws in the wind" by Professor Sidney Alexander of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

This approach is based on empirical evidence that a downturn in the business cycle does not come as a bolt from the blue but is spread over a period of time: Certain leading indicators regularly decline before a recession; coincident indicators decline close to the "reference" or turning point of the cycle; lagging indicators decline after that turning point is passed. All the indicators rise sequentially before, during and after the turning point of a recovery.

The method is the "systematic," or model-building, approach, based on the idea that the economy is an integrated system that can be represented by mathematical equations. Less rigorously, the systematic approach is employed by economists who track the factors influencing the main components of the gross national product: consumption, investment, government spending and net exports. Right now most of these econometricians and most of the judgmental economists as well see a switch from consumption to net exports and business investment sufficient to keep the economy still growing this year.

A LESS RIGOROUS variation of the second method of forecasting has been called the "lost horse" approach, derived from the joke about how to find a lost horse: "Ask yourself where you would go if your next year's lost horse." The same sort of question is asked for finding next year's gross national product, the total output of a country's goods and services. Most of the "lost horse" forecasters continue to predict that the economy will keep rising through 1988, with a slow first half and a moderately faster second half.

One of the reasons for their cautious optimism derives from the third approach to forecasting — the "deterministic," or "loaded deck," technique. Like a dealer with a loaded deck of cards, the "deterministic" approach assumes that the economic outcome will be determined by factors embedded in the system. In World War II, for example, the output of American industry was fundamentally determined by the plans of the War Production Board. Less certainly, but still significantly, the assumption goes, the outlook for the American economy in 1988 will be determined by the government's fiscal and monetary policy in an election year. A good deal of empirical evidence has been collected to demon-

strate that the economy is a complex system that can be modeled with a high degree of accuracy.

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Phelan Urges One Regulator

NYSE Head Sees Political Problem

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — John J. Phelan Jr., chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, told Congress on Friday that one federal agency should oversee both stock trading and stock-index futures trading.

However, Mr. Phelan told the Senate Banking Committee that such a development was unlikely for political reasons.

"If I could play God, when the hard questions came, I'd like one authority to say yes or no," he said.

In the meantime, he said, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission should form a joint advisory committee.

"I think there's great willingness on the part of the SEC and the CFTC to curb market volatility," he said.

"Until we arrive at one regulator," he said, "such a committee would be an effective interim step."

Mr. Phelan also said that the NYSE had improved its capacity to handle a large volume of trading.

"If we had the 19th tomorrow," he said, referring to the 508-point Oct. 19 market plunge, "we would have very little problem."

On the eve of Mr. Phelan's testimony, the New York Stock Exchange tightened restraints on a computer-driven trading technique that studies have linked to the October collapse.

Directors of the exchange said they approved a rule last Thursday that prohibits member firms from using the exchange's main computer system to execute so-called index arbitrage program trades if the Dow Jones industrial average swings 50 points or more from the previous day's close.

The rule sharpened a temporary restraint that barred such trading if the Dow Jones average changed more than 75 points.

In a related development, one of the major practitioners of program trading, Goldman, Sachs & Co., announced Friday that it no longer would conduct index arbitrage for its own account.

(AP, Reuters)



Just some of the checkout counters at the new Hypermart U.S. in Garland, Texas.

Hypermarts Catching On in U.S.

Giant 'Malls Without Walls' Feature Discount Prices

By Thomas C. Hayes

GARLAND, Texas — A giant supermarket and discount store rolled into one, of a type long popular in Europe, offers a vision of how millions of Americans may shop in the next decade.

But the "malls without walls" now appear to be catching on in the United States, where both American and European retailers are betting that consumers will like the low prices and the opportunity to find almost anything under one huge roof.

With cartons of merchandise towering 22 feet high and 70,000 products ranging from televisions to grapefruit to tulip bulbs, the hypermarket in this Dallas suburb, called Hypermart U.S.A., could easily be intimidating to shoppers.

But instead, LeRoy and Violet Weeks, along with thousands of other shoppers, clearly were having the time of their lives. "The low prices alone would make it worthwhile, but the variety is great," said Mr. Weeks, a retired refinery worker.

Mrs. Weeks added, "Tell them to build one in Houston." She will get her wish later this year: Another company has just announced plans to open a hyper-

market in that city, and many others are getting them, too. Since opening in late December, the Texas venture by Wal-Mart Stores Inc. and a local partner, Cultum Cos., has drawn more than 60,000 shoppers a week, according to estimates. "We're real excited," said David

Glass, Wal-Mart's president and chief executive. "It's been very good."

Nearby highways have been jammed every Friday night and Saturday as huge crowds demonstrated that a store big enough for five football fields, with 48 checkout lines, 2,000 shopping carts and parking spaces for 1,600 cars can be too small.

If Wal-Mart and Cultum, whose Tom Thumb supermarkets dominate the Dallas market, meet their tight-fisted cost plans and the weekly shopping traffic

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Glass, Wal-Mart's president and chief executive. "It's been very good."

Nearby highways have been jammed every Friday night and Saturday as huge crowds demonstrated that a store big enough for five football fields, with 48 checkout lines, 2,000 shopping carts and parking spaces for 1,600 cars can be too small.

If Wal-Mart and Cultum, whose Tom Thumb supermarkets dominate the Dallas market, meet their tight-fisted cost plans and the weekly shopping traffic

market in that city, and many others are getting them, too. Since opening in late December, the Texas venture by Wal-Mart Stores Inc. and a local partner, Cultum Cos., has drawn more than 60,000 shoppers a week, according to estimates. "We're real excited," said David

U.S. Joblessness Steady at 5.8% During January

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. civilian unemployment rate held steady at a decade-low 5.8 percent in January, but job growth slowed to less than half what it had averaged in late 1987, the Labor Department said Friday.

Businesses said they added 174,000 people to their payrolls last month — compared with growth averaging more than 350,000 a month from October through December.

The figures are the latest indicators pointing to slower growth in the U.S. economy, although some recent figures have reflected segments of strength.

In December, the index of leading economic indicators fell 0.2 percent, the third consecutive monthly decline. Sales of new family homes also dropped 6.2 percent. Yet factory orders rose 2.5 percent, continuing an improvement based on increased exports from a weaker dollar.

"All in all, it's consistent with a slower-paced expansion but not a recession," said Norman Robertson, senior economist at Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh.

Janet L. Norwood, the commissioner of labor statistics, said it was too early to tell whether the January employment figures were an aberration or the start of a trend.

She told a congressional committee that the decline in job growth must be weighed against very strong job expansion in the last quarter of 1987 and could still recover.

"The number of jobs in the services industry leveled off, factory job gains were less widespread than they have been in the last few months, and employment declined in construction and mining," she acknowledged.

But, she added, "We need another month or two of data to determine whether the January numbers will be sustained."

An indicator widely watched by financial markets, the number of nonfarm payroll jobs, increased by 107,000 in January after rising a revised 311,000 in December. The department originally reported a rise of 326,000 jobs in December.

German Orders Declined 2.8% In December

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — West German industrial orders fell 2.8 percent in December from the previous month, after a 0.9 percent fall in November from October, the Economics Ministry said Tuesday.

The ministry said domestic orders fell 4 percent in December compared with November, while foreign orders eased 1 percent. It noted a sharp fall in demand for capital goods and said the vehicle construction sector had been hit particularly hard.

The ministry linked this decline in orders to a reduction in tax concessions for low-pollution cars as of the January vehicle registration period.

For the November-December period, however, industrial orders were up 5.5 percent in volume over the like period of 1986, including an increase of 3.5 percent on the domestic market and of 9 percent on export markets. (AFP, Reuters)

Among U.S. Brokers, It's All-Out Warfare

Firms Wracked by Internal Conflict

By James Sterngold

NEW YORK — The stock market collapse last October is still rocking the securities industry, and no help is in sight.

Wall Street is working out a new pecking order, honoring its new heroes — whoever is making the most money at the moment — and casting aside yesterday's. The process is neither dry nor pretty.

Some Wall Street firms have lapsed into civil war, with profitable departments bitterly resentful of colleagues who incurred huge losses during or since the market collapse.

The money makers are pushing for control. Investment bankers who already make millions are casting an envious eye at another corner of the business where yearly income is measured in many millions. Everyone wants to be like Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. or one of the other top companies that have made staggering profits by specializing in arranging buyouts of companies.

The most visible example of the agitation was the announcement on Tuesday that Bruce Wasserstein and Joseph R. Perella — stars in Wall Street's most glamorous business, the buying and selling of companies — had quit the First Boston Corp.

Their hasty departure, and indications that as many as 20 of their former colleagues would join them in a company they are forming, dealt a devastating blow to First Boston, one of Wall Street's powerhouses.

The change at other companies may be less raucous than the split at First Boston, but all reflect the tensions tearing at many of Wall Street's best-known names.

Securities trading, which delivered enormous profits as the stock market rose steadily for five years, was in the doldrums even before the market collapse last Oct. 19, and some trading desks have suffered substantial losses. That has increased the tension between the traders and the investment bankers — at the moment the most successful — who arrange financing and mergers and offer advice to corporations.

"A lot of the tensions do break down to investment banking against trading," said Felix G. Rohatyn, a senior partner at Lazard Freres & Co. "The two have such

different cultures. They are just not compatible in some cases."

Warring has always gone on — four years ago the venerable company of Lehman Brothers Kuhn & Loeb was torn apart by a division between traders and investment bankers — but the prosperity of the five-year bull market generally made it easier for opposing camps to coexist; everybody was making money. Now that times are tough, tempers are flaring.

And the wheel has turned. When Lehman was sold, traders such as Lewis Glucksman, who grabbed his chairmanship, were in the ascendancy. Now the traders are on the defensive, while the merger boom has con-

tinued unabated since the crash. Some investment bankers have used their superior performance as a platform for demanding more money and power. Others have decided that they can do better by pursuing corporate deals on their own, without the risk of unprofitable trading departments threatening their bonuses.

The result has been the same — a flight from the large, global concerns built over the last decade to smaller, specialized companies that are in many ways a throwback to an earlier day. The change could have a profound effect on the securities industry.

Ken Miller, vice chairman of Merrill Lynch Capital Markets and another top deal-maker, is planning to leave with one of his colleagues to form a small company, according to Wall Street professionals. Mr. Miller's departure appears to be amicable, as an investment fund of several hundred million dollars that he wants to put together will be raised through Merrill Lynch, the sources said.

Daniel Giodi, head of merchant banking at Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc., has been trying with joining a smaller company or forming his own, without the risk of unprofitable trading departments threatening their bonuses.

Ira Harris, a senior investment banker at Salomon Brothers Inc., Wall Street's largest company, announced that he was leaving to join the small but prestigious Lazard Freres. And several other senior investment bankers at Salomon are contemplating a switch, officials at the company said.

Enormous strains have formed. See WALL STREET, Page 11

US Investment Report

New Era on Wall Street Stargazing is out! Expert advice is in!

Now is your best chance ever to invest in dollars. But only if you invest wisely, and heed real experts. Not if you speculate on unreal Dow forecasts of the stargazers. There are 7 Reasons why you owe it to yourself to invest in the dollar or in the USA - now:

1. The USA is the world's largest marketplace - and the most dynamic - with the greatest long-term growth and stability of all modern industrial economies.

2. The USA imposes the lowest tax burden on individuals and corporations. Investors and companies pay only a fraction of the taxes borne in Europe. So it follows that...

3. US business enjoys the highest profit margins of all industrialized nations. The only real limits are the skills of company managers.

4. Profit is not a dirty word in the USA. It is the fruit of free enterprise - the reward for superior performance in the growth-oriented US economy.

5. Wall Street is the largest, most liquid capital market in the world. It is the most varied - offering a host of investment alternatives to fit the strategic and tactical needs of your portfolio.

6. The USA offers you the freedom to earn the greatest possible investment returns according to the degree of risk you wish to take. And what is the price of admission?

7. Dollar investments have never been as cheap as they are now - both on a real-value and on a currency basis. The post-crash profit potential in the USA is the highest of any investment market in the world.

3. The impact of the global stock market crash will be felt for years to come. Yet opportunities still abound in the US investment markets. How do you find them? Don't ask the stargazers who

were dazzled by the bull market in stocks. Ask real experts who can help you earn large returns using the full spectrum of US investment opportunities. Subscribe now to U.S. INVESTMENT REPORT.

Here are four good reasons why subscribing to U.S. INVESTMENT REPORT will improve your profit returns in today's more sophisticated, more volatile American investment markets:

Our track record - which has consistently outpaced the Dow Jones stock index by a wide margin, as well as the US bond and mutual fund indexes.

Our independent analyses - written in clear, concise English and aimed solely at helping readers make sound investment decisions geared to their own objectives.

Our emphasis on investment realities - with specific recommendations in currently favored markets, backed up by fundamental analysis and a wealth of supporting data, charts and tables.

Our "total market" approach - which explores all US investment

alternatives, not just one narrow sector. We not only tell you about stocks and bonds, but about US mutual funds, money market instruments, limited partnerships, real estate and dozens of other useful investment vehicles available to investors in the US.

5. U.S. INVESTMENT REPORT is published twice monthly by independent American investment experts based in New York. We are not affiliated with any organization engaged in the sale of securities or other investments. Our sole business is the research and publication of timely, profitmaking U.S. investment ideas and information for our subscribers. We monitor all types of American investments, from stocks and bonds to real estate and mutual funds. Plus dozens more. And after three years of publication, we are read by thousands of investors in 42 different countries.

6. Today more than ever you need the advice of proven experts in the US markets. Experts who can do more than tell you how to ride a bull market in stocks. Experts who can spot profit-making possibilities across-the-board. For if today's opportunity in dollar investments is great, both from a real-value and a currency standpoint, so is the variety of US investment vehicles available to reap those profits. U.S. INVESTMENTS REPORT is dedicated to helping readers find them and take advantage of them.

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Currency Rates

Table showing currency rates for various countries including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table showing other dollar values for various currencies like Australian dollar, Canadian dollar, etc.

Forward Rates

Table showing forward rates for various currencies and time periods.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for various currencies and terms.

Key Money Rates

Table showing key money rates for various currencies.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table showing Asian dollar deposits for various banks and terms.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table showing U.S. money market funds for various companies and terms.

Gold

Table showing gold prices for various locations and terms.

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN				12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD				12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ADP				12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ADT				12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ADT				12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ADT				12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ADT				12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ADT				12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ADT				12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ADT				12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/4	ADT				12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ADT				12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ADT				12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ADT				12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ADT				12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+

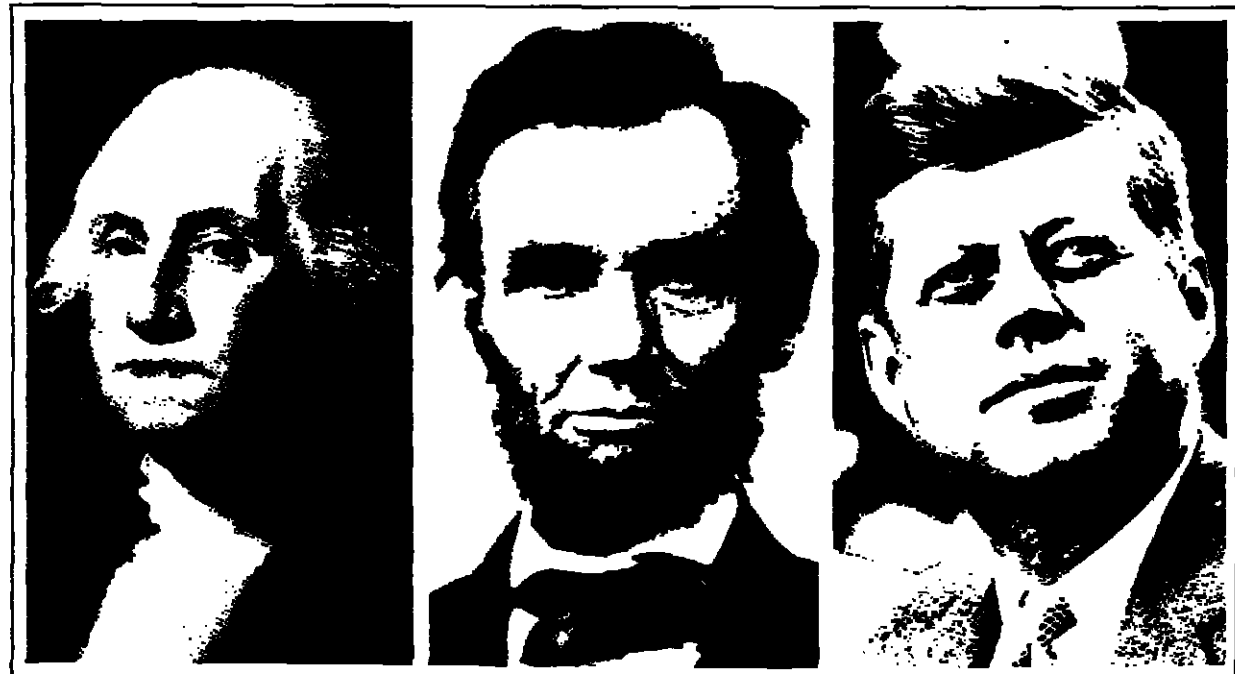
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12 1/2	12 1/4	ADT				12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
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12 1/2	12 1/4	ADT				12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
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12 1/2	12 1/4	ADT				12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ADT				12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+

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WHERE THE LEADERS OF TOMORROW MEET THE LEADERS OF TODAY.



Photographs Courtesy of Chicago Historical Society.

Handwritten signature or mark: J.P. ...

AMEX High-Lows

NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS
12 1/2	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4

Aluminum Surplus Seen

Agence France-Press

LONDON — Although the aluminum market is expected to swing back into surplus this year and next, the market will remain tight well into the second quarter of the current year and it will be the second half before any marked surplus is seen, analysts at Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. predict.

They made their forecast in their "Annual Review of the Aluminum Industry 1988," published Friday.

As a result, Shearson said, prices will weaken from highs of 95 cents a pound in mid-January, but will remain significantly higher than last year for 1988 as a whole. The analysts expect average values to rise from 70.9 cents in 1987 to 83 cents this year, before retreating to 65 to 70 cents in 1989.

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LONDON, FEBRUARY 11-12, 1988

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- Enrique Iglesias**, Foreign Minister, Uruguay
- Pedro-Pablo Kuczynski**, President, First Boston International, New York
- Richard Marin**, Senior Vice President, Bankers Trust Company, New York
- Sir Jeremy Morse**, Chairman, Lloyds Bank plc, London
- William Rhodes**, Chairman, Restructuring Committee, Citibank N.A., New York

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CURRENCY MA

Bond Rally

Pohl Links A

Friday's OTC Prices

Market data and financial news on the right margin.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Bond Rally Helps Dollar's Surge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar surged Friday to a two-and-a-half-month high against the Deutsche mark, buoyed by a rally on the bond market and bullish expectations ahead of the December U.S. trade figures due next week.

London Dollar Rates
Dollars per Pound 1.678
Dollars per Swiss Franc 1.765
Dollars per Japanese Yen 128.50

At the close of trading in New York, the U.S. currency had breached the important barrier of 1.70 DM, ending at 1.7025 DM, up nearly 2 pips from Thursday's close of 1.6930.

Portugal Cuts Key Interest Rates 0.5 Point

LISBON — Portugal said Friday that it was cutting key interest rates by half a point effective Monday to help ease credit and boost investment in one of Western Europe's fastest-growing economies.

Gold at 9 1/2-Month Low

Gold bullion fell sharply in late London trading, finishing at \$438.75 an ounce, \$5 down from Thursday's finish and its lowest closing level since mid-April last year, Reuters reported.

At Auction, Rates Seem to Level Off

NEW YORK — U.S. interest rates are still far lower than a month ago, but as the Treasury ended three consecutive days of note and bond auctions totaling \$27 billion, there were signs that the rapid decline in rates had leveled off.

Foreigners Buy Japanese Stocks

TOKYO — Foreigners were net buyers of Japanese stocks in January for the first time since March 1986, the Tokyo Stock Exchange said Friday.

Japanese Buy 35% of Bonds

TOKYO — Japan's four main securities houses bought over \$3 billion, or more than 35 percent, of the \$8.75 billion of 30-year U.S. Treasury bonds auctioned on Thursday, bond dealers said Friday.

SCENE: Which Crystal Ball?

(Continued from first finance page)
strat that a "political business cycle" exists, with a tendency for the economy to expand in even-numbered election years, especially every fourth year when the White House is in charge.

Pöhl Links Avoiding Recession to U.S. Willingness to Defend Dollar

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Staff Writer
FRANKFURT — The United States and its Western partners can avoid a recession if they can convince financial markets that "the United States is willing to defend its currency," the president of West Germany's central bank, Karl Otto Pöhl, said Friday.

Mr. Pöhl acknowledged that there is a widespread fear in Europe of a recession this year or next, triggered by the rise of European currencies against the dollar that will sharply reduce export-related growth.

Government sources in Frankfurt are inclined to think that the Fed may indeed ease policy and believe that could send the wrong signal to the markets.

The key step, he said, is for the United States to declare its willingness to support the dollar in a convincing way.

Friday's OTC Prices
NASDAQ compiled on 64 1/2 a.m. New York time.
This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 100 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1987 High Low 4 P.M. CHG.

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Office, 9JH

WORLD MARKETS IN REVIEW
IN THE HT EVERY MONDAY.
A WEEKLY REVIEW OF WORLD STOCK MARKETS, ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS WORLDWIDE

SPORTS

Japanese Baseball Raids Raising Hackles at Home as Well as in U.S.

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service
TOKYO—George Steinbrenner, the principal owner of the New York Yankees, isn't the only one who has been made unhappy by Japanese baseball's recent forays into the U.S. free-agent market.

Madlock Gets \$1 Million, for 1 Year

The Associated Press
TOKYO—Bill Madlock, a four-time National League batting champion, has signed a one-year contract worth an estimated \$1 million-plus in salary and expenses to play for the Lotte Orions.

Smith and many more have passed through and made little mark on Japanese baseball.
"Japanese fans have thought of American players as superhuman," said Rynuchi Suzuki, assistant curator of the Japanese Baseball Hall of Fame.

Olympic Medical Chief Foresees No Drug Use

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service
CALGARY, Alberta—The chief medical officer of the Calgary Olympics said Thursday that he did not expect any athletes competing in the Games, which start next Saturday, to test positively for a substance banned by the International Olympic Committee.

Zajonc Is Cast For U.S. Role

Reuters
CALGARY, Alberta—Former world champion Miroslav Zajonc can compete for the United States in the men's doubles luge events at the Winter Olympics and will wear a cast dyed in the team's red colors to protect an injured right foot when he races.



Howard Wright, who scored 21 points for Stanford, crossed paths with Tom Tolbert as the ball went its own way during the 82-74 upset of the top-ranked U.S. college basketball team Thursday night.

Stanford Bounces Top-Rated Arizona

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PALO ALTO, California—In a U.S. college basketball season of upsets, Stanford pulled off one of the more improbable Thursday night, knocking off top-ranked Arizona, 82-74.

3 Tie for Lead After Norman Falter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PEBBLE BEACH, California—Jim Boorss, who had to requalify for the PGA Tour last fall, finished off a 67 with birdies on his last three holes Thursday to tie for the lead in the Pebble Beach National Pro-Am.

Unsed, 3 Others Join Hall of Fame

The Associated Press
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Wes Unseld, the first year he was eligible; fellow former NBA center Clyde Lovellette and Oregon State's coach, Ralph Miller, were elected Thursday to the Basketball Hall of Fame.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Tennis, Davis Cup Results, and World Group. Includes match results and scores.

Basketball

Table with columns for NBA Standings and U.S. College Results. Includes team names, records, and scores.

Hockey

Table with columns for NHL Standings and Thursday's Results. Includes team names, records, and scores.

Variations Played on a Tall Theme

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service
NEW YORK—In Chicago years ago, there was a coach from my high school named Ralph Margolis, a barrel-chested fellow and a storyteller of wide repute.

PEOPLE

Some Scaffold Humor

Charlton Heston, who is taking a break from Hollywood epics to grace the British stage, turned up in a London church on a wet winter morning and told the congregation an execution joke of his hero, St. Thomas More. Standing at a lectern in the nave of St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, where the 16th century martyr worshipped when he was lord chancellor when he was lord chancellor...

The Duchess of York has given up her job as an acquisitions editor for the Swiss-based publisher Richard Barmann. She left her salaried position with the publishing firm, B.L.K. Graphic Arts, "some time ago" but plans to continue working on a freelance basis, the palace said.

A top-ranked Hispanic high school student unable to attend West Point because she isn't yet a U.S. citizen will go to Texas A&M University on a scholarship. Kachemayra Carreto, who ranked first in her class at Dallas's L.G. Pinkston High School, intends to enroll at Texas A&M in College Station, Texas, and join the ROTC program...

Bruce Springsteen and his E Street Band will kick off their first American concert tour in nearly 2 1/2 years later this month. Columbia Records said the 22-city tour will begin Feb. 25 in Worcester, Massachusetts.

POSTCARD The Dean of Chip Men

By Leslie B. Bloom

New York Times Service

PEMBROKE, Ontario — What if the ice-cream trucks are to Americans, chip wagons are to Pembroke. This logging community of 15,000, about 75 miles (120 kilometers) northwest of Ottawa, boasts 10 chip trucks and is touted as the chip capital of the Ottawa Valley. Crisp double-cooked chips, or french fries, sprinkled with salt and doused with white vinegar, are the trucks' mainstays, but chips with gravy and chips with cheese and gravy are gaining in popularity. Here, any occasion is an excuse for buying chips, whether as a snack after a hockey game or before lunch.

Unlike roving ice-cream vendors, chip truck owners stake out permanent locations. "I've been here on Alexander Street for 25 years and cooking and selling chips since 1941," said Steve Furgoch.

Furgoch is carrying on a family tradition that began in 1937 when relatives in Hull, Quebec, just across the Ottawa River from Canada's capital, opened what became a thriving chip business. It was the ideal situation of supply and demand: an abundant, inexpensive supply of locally grown potatoes and a strong demand from the descendants of the area's Irish and French settlers for whom potatoes were a staple.

Chips were a commercial food from the start. In the mid-1800s, fried potatoes, shaped in crescent chips, were sold by vendors on the Point-Neuf in Paris, where they were called pommes frites point-neuf. Their popularity quickly spread to England and the terminology did not. The English adopted the word chips to refer to fried potatoes, and that term remains the choice today in England and Canada for what Americans call french fries.

Furgoch was 14 years old when he started in the business. "Our first truck was a horse-pulled wagon we bought over in Hull, similar to the old bread wagons with glass sides and a glass roof," he recalled. Cooking chips in the closed wagon was a hot, sweaty juggling act, serving customers while keeping batches of chips cooking over a naphtha-fired flame.

After finishing high school, he began selling chips full time. These days, Furgoch, 60, drives a white van with a service window and a

Formica shelf below it to hold the vinegar and salt. It takes Furgoch, his wife, Dorothy, and their oldest son, Glenn, 34, an hour and a half to peel and cut the 300 pounds to 500 pounds (about 135 kilograms to 225 kilograms) of potatoes the truck sells each day. The peeling is done by a machine, and the eyes and any blemishes are cut out by hand. Then the chips are loaded onto the truck, where they are fried in batches.

From about 10:30 A.M. to 6 P.M. or later, Monday through Saturday, Furgoch and his son park the van on Alexander Street in front of The Pembroke Observer, the town's daily newspaper. Clair Colborne, who's been cooking chips a mere 16 years, prefers frying in a mild vegetable oil rather than in peanut oil, which he believes can overwhelm the potato flavor: still, some other vendors prefer it. "We average 50 pounds of oil for frying per day," he said. "On busy days, like the Santa Claus parade, we may use up to 100 pounds."

NOT all potatoes are good for chips. Will Herman, a development adviser for the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, said that the Kennebec, the primary potato grown in the Ottawa Valley, is one of them. It has a high starch content and a low moisture level, and when cut into small pieces and fried, it produces a fluffy inside and golden brown crust.

In Pembroke, it's common for regular customers to frequent the same truck every day at the same time. Debby Scott, herself a chip lover, gives friends gift certificates from her favorite truck. She recalls first buying chips as a child, especially during shopping trips. "The chips bags then were so thin that the vinegar soaked through our mittens," she said. "It was impossible to deny being at the chip truck — all your mother had to do was sniff."

Traditions at the chip trucks are gradually changing, and new ways of serving chips are being accepted. Chips and gravy, which Furgoch added to his menu nine years ago, now accounts for 35 percent of his sales, he said. Poutine, or chips with cheese and gravy, is the newest variation in Pembroke; mozzarella is shredded over hot chips, which are then topped with gravy.

Nigerian Novelist Finds His Voice Again

By Charles Trueheart

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The writer's block that for 20 years has kept Chinua Achebe from producing a novel was not the work of the usual inner demons or fickle muse. It was, he says, the effect of something more substantial — "one of the most horrendous and inhuman struggles" in the bloody secessionist history of his fellow-Ibos against the federal government of Nigeria in the late 1960s.

"It left me in a state of trauma," Achebe says now. "The novel seemed like a frivolous thing to be doing."

Yet this is the same man who declares, a little later, that novels are anything but frivolous — that they are serious instruments of social purpose.

"The novel is a political form," he says. "All art is propaganda."

Ever since the publication of his first novel, "Things Fall Apart," a much-heralded tale of African village life on the cusp of colonialism, Achebe has been propagandizing for his people through his art. He is in no way abashed about this; it's his job.

"An artist in Africa cannot avoid that involvement," he says. "If you're an African, the world is upside down. We can't conceal our dissatisfaction. It is impossible to be neutral."

"Things Fall Apart" (1958), portrayed the downfall of Obi Okonkwo, a village leader who opposes the erosion of traditional Ibo society by the arrival of Christianity in the 19th century; his second, "No Longer at Ease" (1960), internalized this collision of cultures in Okonkwo's grandson, who in the 1950s is sent to study in England and returns home to a civil-service job, where he finds his newly acquired Western individualism in conflict with his village's demands that he give preferential treatment to his own tribesmen. "Arrow of God" (1964) steps back a few decades to present the shift from direct to indirect colonial rule by way of a complex, multilayered study of a traditional priest struggling to consolidate his power and a British administrator, who are thrown into an alliance neither fully understands. And "A Man of the People" (1966) satirically ex-

plores political cynicism and corruption through two political rivals, an idealistic schoolmaster and a populist despot, in a newly-independent West African country.

The post-colonial world of his latest novel, "Anthills of the Savannah," published by Doubleday in the United States and Heinemann in Britain, is a world like that of "A Man of the People." The novel is set in a "backyard" West African state called Kangan, and concerns three English-educated friends who, after a military coup, abruptly find themselves in the roles of president, minister of information and editor of the nation's principal newspaper — and friends no longer.

Achebe speaks evenly, with caged politeness. He seems a little weary from a round of interviews about "Anthills of the Savannah."

With his provocative one-liners about propaganda, Achebe opens himself up to hasty judgments, and imprecise ones. In "Anthills" — which is about propaganda, among other things — the subject is treated with a good deal more subtlety and deliberate irresolution than the author, in person, might lead you to think.

For instance: "A genuine artist, no matter what he says he believes, must feel in his blood the absolute enmity between art and orthodoxy." So says the firebrand poet Ikem Osofa, a principal character in "Anthills," whose voice rings with authorial conviction.

Yet so does the voice of Ikem's friend Chris Oriko, the newspaper editor-turned-minister of information, who is as interested in survival as he is in moral purity. "Lie low for a while and this gathering tornado may rage and pass overhead carrying rooftops and perhaps ... only perhaps ... leave us battered but alive."

The tornado in question is their old school chum, who has since become president-for-life of their fictional country and under whose growing intolerance for dissent and disagreement Chris and Ikem labor, together and separately, throughout the novel.

Achebe has been this way before, in a way. In the late 1950s and 1960s, the period of transi-



Achebe: "The novel is a political form; all art is propaganda."

tion to independence in Nigeria and the period of Achebe's first flowering as a novelist — he worked as a broadcasting executive for the state-run Voice of Nigeria.

Although Nigeria then was young enough, and its leadership enlightened (or naïve) enough to leave him alone, Achebe says, he does remember strange conversations with his superior in Nigeria's Ministry of Information, in which instructions were not so much dictated as implied.

Achebe understands this to be characteristic of leaders who lack the courage of their convictions. "They want you to hang around them all the time and sense what it is they want you to do," he says. "The desire to have complete

power is a recurrent problem with our leaders," Achebe goes on, shaking his head. "They don't realize they are marginal. The real owners of the land are these millions who are not saying anything."

And who speaks for them? It is not their leaders, Achebe says, but their griots, their storytellers. "Only the story can continue beyond the war and the warrior," a soothsaying old man observes in the novel. "It is the story, not the others, that saves our progeny from blundering like blind beggars into the spikes of the cactus fence. The story is our escort; without it, we are blind."

The same reverence for storytelling arises in the old Ibo proverb from which the novel's title derives: When the bushfires

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